FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OPEN NOTEBOOK QUIZ**

*Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blanks to the left of each question or statement.*

**\_\_\_\_\_1. In what way is the Schoolhouse Rock version of the American Revolution is *NOT CORRECT*?**

A. It claims “Taxation Without Representation” caused the war.

B. The video shows that Americans preferred democracy to the Monarch, King George III.

C. The Boston Tea Party caused England to respond militarily.

D. African-Americans played no role at all in the American Revolution.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. At the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, –**

A. England took control over all of the territory in the Caribbean and South America.

B. France was still a threat to American merchants trading off the coast of Newfoundland.

C. England was victorious, but financially, they were broke.

D. American colonists declared independence by agreeing to the Albany Plan.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. In order to raise more revenue from the American colonies, the British attempted to raise taxes and to end –**

A. all representative assemblies in the American colonies, like the House of Burgesses.

B. the slave trade, which was illegal in England.

C. the military occupation of the American colonies, which was too costly.

D. smuggling, which many American merchants engaged in to avoid paying taxes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. **TRUE or FALSE**. American colonists paid higher taxes than citizens who lived in England.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. What did the Proclamation of 1763 declare?**

A. American colonists could not settle to the west of the Appalachian Mountains.

B. A tax would be charged on merchants who imported sugar from the Caribbean.

C. American colonists could not claim land in present day Canada; Quebec would control it.

D. The Anglican Church would be the official religion of Great Britain.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Why did Americans resent the Proclamation of 1763?**

A. Americans believed it was an example of “taxation without representation.”

B. The law was a clear violation of the American practice of religious toleration.

C. Victorious in the French and Indian War, Americans wanted the land in the Ohio River Valley.

D. Taxes were too high in the American colonies.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. This act, passed by Parliament in 1763, charged a direct tax on products as diverse as playing cards, newspapers, and legal documents –**

A. The Sugar Act

B. The Declaratory Act

C. The Stamp Act

D. The Townshend Act

**\_\_\_\_\_8. American objected to the Stamp Act because –**

A. the tax was too expensive, and Americans could not afford to pay the tax.

B. the tax was only collected from poor colonists; the wealthy did not have to pay it.

C. American colonists did not have representation in the Parliament that taxed them.

D. the mail had always been free in the English colonies.

“It is true, governments cannot be supported without great charge, and it is fit everyone who enjoys his share of the protection, should pay out of his estate his proportion for the maintenance of it. But still it must be with…*the consent of the majority, giving it either by themselves, or their representatives chosen by them*: for if any one shall claim a power to lay and levy taxes on the people, by his own authority, and without such consent of the people, he thereby invades the fundamental law of property.”

– **English Political Philosopher**

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which English political philosopher claimed that taxes were only legitimate if they were consented to by the people?**

A. Jean Jacque Rousseau

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. Baron Montesquieu

D. John Locke

**\_\_\_\_\_10. How did American colonists protest against the English Parliament’s Stamp Act?**

A. non-importation agreements

B. intimidating the tax collectors through violence or hanging people on effigy.

C. boycotts of English goods.

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. How much revenue was gained from the Stamp Act?**

A. Over £ 10,000

B. Over £ 160,000

C. No money was ever collected; the Stamp Act was repealed before one year was out.

D. The entire English military presence in the American colonies was paid for by the tax.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. The act in which Parliament claimed that they had the right to tax American colonists – even if the American colonists did not have a representative in the Parliament – was –**

A. The Quartering Act

B. The Declaratory Act

C. The Townshend Acts

D. The Intolerable Acts

**\_\_\_\_\_13. The Quartering Act forced American colonists to –**

A. provide housing and basic needs for all British soldiers.

B. end the practice of smuggling sugar, molasses, and rum into the colonies.

C. pay a twenty-five percent tax on all goods imported from England.

D. created and arm militias on the western frontier to defend the perimeter.

* Taxed goods like lead, paper, glass, lead, and tea.
* Opened vice admiralty courts to put smugglers on trial before the British Navy.
* Sent even more soldiers to the American Colonies to maintain order.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which Parliamentary act, passed in 1767, was responsible for all of the effects in the text box above?**

A. The Quartering Act

B. The Coercive Acts

C. The Townshend Acts

D. The Stamp Act

**\_\_\_\_\_15. How did England respond to the *Liberty* Incident of 1768?**

A. They ended all laws against smuggling, because Americans would not comply.

B. They arrested John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and James Otis for treason.

C. They sent over four thousand soldiers to occupy the city of Boston.

D. England closed the Boston Harbor permanently.



**\_\_\_\_\_16. In what way is Paul Revere’s famous etching of the Boston Massacre inaccurate?**

A. More Americans were killed during the event than Revere depicted.

B. Americans were the aggressors; they killed dozens of British soldiers.

C. The soldiers are in formation like a firing squad; the scene was more chaotic.

D. Crispus Attucks was the hero of the battle; he forced the English to retreat.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The Tea Act of 1773 was objected to because –**

A. the price of tea increased dramatically.

B. they were forced to by tea from the English; they preferred Dutch teas.

C. even though the price dropped, Americans refused to a pay tax from Parliament.

D. Americans preferred coffee to tea.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which of the following statements about the Boston Tea Party is true?**

A. Members of the Sons of Liberty destroyed thousands of pounds (£) of property.

B. Americans dressed as Mohawk Indians threw over 300 chests of tea overboard.

C. All of the tea on board the vessels was stolen and redistributed.

D. The colonists in Massachusetts paid the Tea Tax before destroying the tea.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. In response to the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed the these acts, which appointed a military leader to govern Boston, closed down the Boston Harbor, and sent thousands of soldiers to occupy the city and enforce the new laws –**

A. The Intolerable Acts

B. The Proclamations of 1774

C. The Townshend Acts

D. The Suffolk Resolves

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Which of the following *WAS NOT* an accomplishment of the First Continental Congress?**

A. The Declaration of Rights and Grievances

B. The endorsement of the Suffolk Resolves.

C. The Olive Branch Petition

D. The Declaration of Independence

**\_\_\_\_\_21. “The Shot Heard ‘Round the World,” which signified the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775, took place at the Battle of –**

A. Bunker Hill

B. Cowpens

C. King’s Mountain

D. Lexington

**\_\_\_\_\_22. John Dickenson was the author of this last minute appeal for peace with England; he wrote to the Parliament and King George III in order to encourage reconciliation and peace –**

A. *The Declaration of Independence*

B. *The Declaration of Rights and Grievances*

C. *The Olive Branch Petition*

D. *Common Sense*

**AN IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLE IN 1775**

* The battle actually took place on Breed’s Hill, just outside of Boston.
* Thomas Prescott advised his soldiers, “Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes.”
* American forces ran out of ammunition and were forced to retreat from their position.
* The battle was a moral victory for the Continental Army, which proved it could fight against the more accomplished and regiment British redcoats.

**\_\_\_\_\_23. Which Revolutionary War Battle is described in the text box above?**

A. The Battle of Lexington

B. The Battle of Concord

C. The Battle of Bunker Hill

D. The Battle of San Juan Hill

“Small islands not capable of protecting themselves, are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd, in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet, and as England and America, with respect to each other, reverses the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different systems: England to Europe, America to itself.” ***- A Revolutionary Writer***

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Who wrote the passage above, from the pamphlet *Common Sense*?**

A. Thomas Jefferson B. Thomas Paine

C. James Madison D. John Locke